

Idaho: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1996

Cardiovascular Diseases

- In 1996, cardiovascular diseases were the most common cause of death in Idaho, accounting for 38% of all deaths.
- Rates of death from cardiovascular diseases were 57% higher among men than among women.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 1,617 deaths, or 19% of all deaths.
- Stroke accounted for 687 deaths.

Cancer

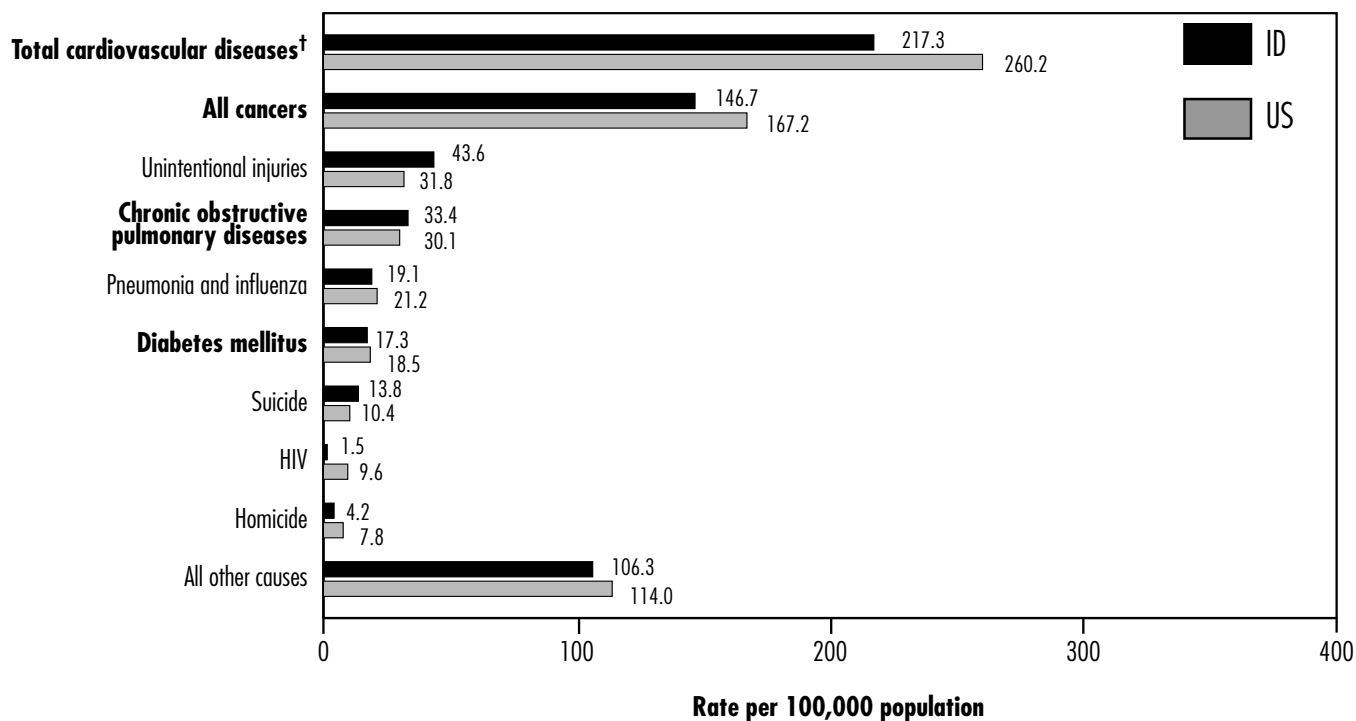
- In 1996, cancer accounted for 23% of all deaths in Idaho.
- Rates of death from lung cancer were 78% higher among men than among women.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 4,600 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Idaho in 1999, including 600 new cases of lung cancer, 400 new cases of colorectal cancer, 900 new cases of prostate cancer, and 700 new cases of breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 2,100 Idaho residents will die of cancer in 1999.

Diabetes

- In 1996, 30,414 adults in Idaho had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 243 deaths and a contributing cause of an additional 412 deaths.

Causes of Death, Idaho Compared With United States, 1996*



*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

†Total cardiovascular disease rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (110.4 per 100,000 in Idaho and 131.0 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (42.6 per 100,000 in Idaho and 42.0 per 100,000 in the United States).

Idaho: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1997 and 1998

Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 1998, current cigarette smoking was reported by 39% of American Indians/Alaska Natives in Idaho, compared with 20% of whites.
- No leisure-time physical activity was reported by 30% of Hispanics, 20% of American Indians/Alaska Natives, and 20% of whites.
- Eating fewer than five fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 87% of American Indians/Alaska Natives, 79% of Hispanics, and 76% of whites.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 71% of American Indians/Alaska Natives, 58% of Hispanics, and 53% of whites were overweight.

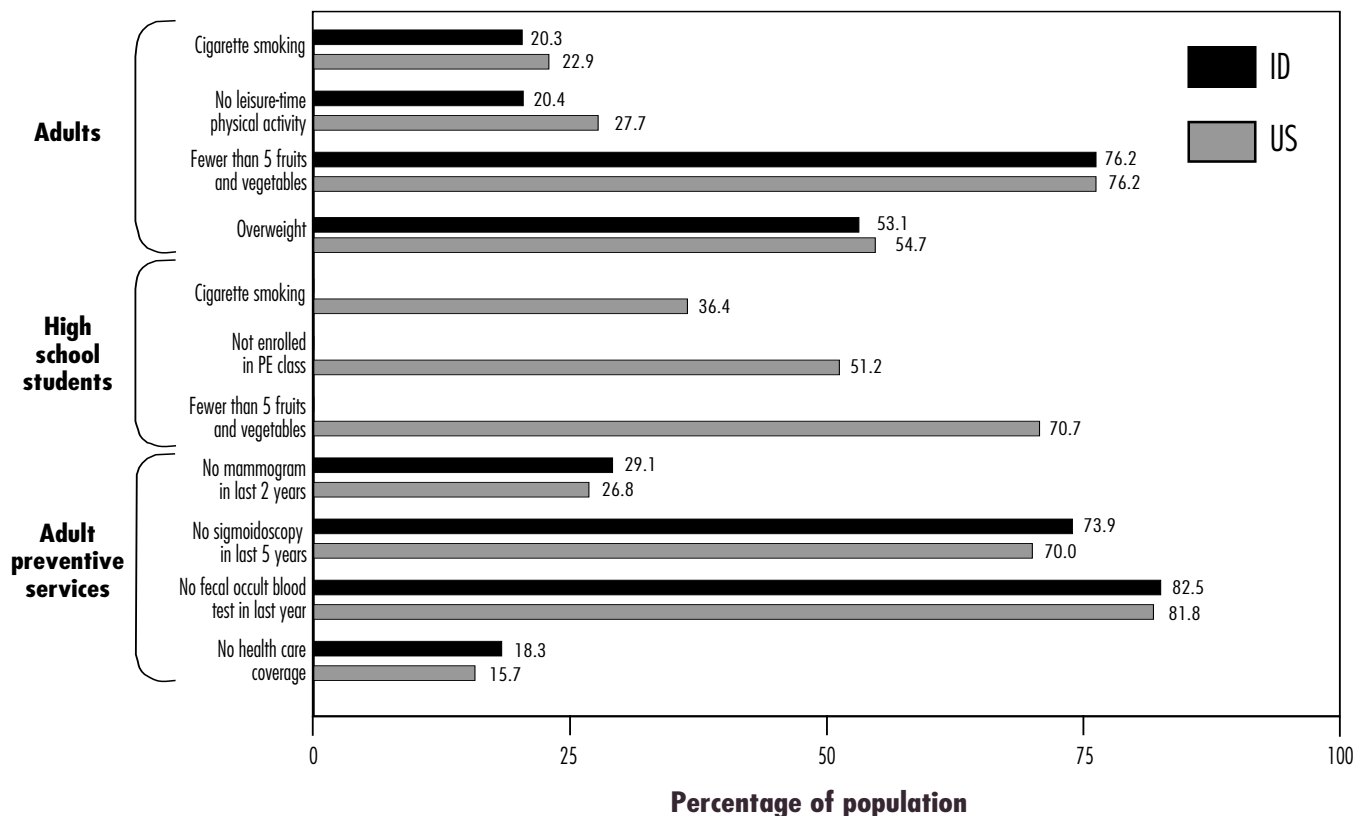
Preventive Services

- Of women aged 50 years or older, 29% reported not having had a mammogram within the last 2 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 77% of women and 70% of men reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy within the last 5 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 86% of men and 80% of women reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the last year.
- Among adults aged 18–64 years, no health care coverage was reported by 27% of Hispanics and 18% of whites.

Risk Factors Among High School Students

The 1997 YRBSS was not conducted in Idaho.

Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Idaho Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 and 1998.
CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1997.